

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA

(FOUNDED 1897)

Organ of the Society of the Friends of Armenia
And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East

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AT BEIRUT CAMP.

Yester Diggin (with bag in hand) is supported by "Friends of Armenia"; she investigates cases of need and teaches embroidery. In foreground a Widow with five Children.

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And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East.

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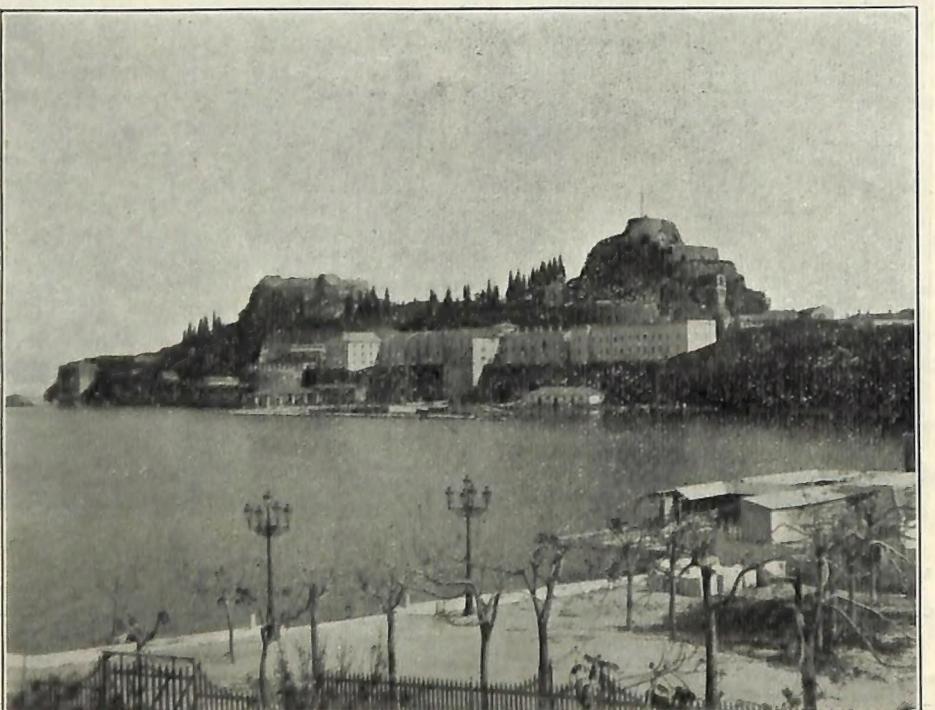
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CORFU, where Armenians are still in Exile.

Brugge Impressed 1920 Unexpended

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ALL through this quarter the war clouds have hovered over the Near East. So dark have they been, and so low on the horizon have they gathered, that the High Commissioner and General Staff at Constantinople had to meet and make their plans. And not without reason did General Foch visit Czechoslovakia and Poland.

But the trouble seems to have passed, and we can sleep in peace without fearing the morning papers will tell us Turkey and Bulgaria are at grips with Greece and Serbia and another world-war begun.

After long conference at Lausanne (for the conference which closed as we went to press was reopened Monday, April 23rd) Ismet and Venizelos have shaken hands, and the latter was able to say to the reporters, waiting in the rain, "It is Peace."

The chief bone of contention was the war indemnity which Greece absolutely refused to pay, standing by Article 58 of the Draft Treaty, which provides for "reciprocal renunciation of any war indemnity by Turkey and Greece," while the reparations demanded by Turkey for damage done in Asia Minor were more than covered by compensation due to Greece for the many thousands who had been driven to take shelter on her shores, and had been kept from starving by her charity. The final agreement was reached by Greece consenting to an adjustment of territory in the neighbourhood of Karagatch, which gives Turkey some railway and a fort.

But even to-day the point that affects our work most vitally, namely, the judicial position of foreigners in Turkey, is still unsettled.

The abolition of the system of judicial capitulations made residence in Turkey unsafe for foreigners, and our friends have taken refuge in Corfu and Syria.

The Conference at Lausanne wished to substitute for the capitulations a five years' transitory régime by which "no arrest or detention of foreigners should be carried out unless the Turkish tribunals had obtained a permit from consular lawyers to be appointed later." —*Central News*.

But Ismet declared Turkey would not agree to this (May 4 and May 29). On May 30, "Ismet Pasha submitted a formula to the effect that arrests and domiciliary visits in the case of foreign subjects should be notified to the foreign legal counsellors immediately *after*, and not *before*, the event, as demanded by the Allies. The Allies accepted the Turkish formula, subject however to the ratification by their Governments." —*Daily News*, May 31, 1923.

All who have spent even one night in a verminous Turkish prison will heartily agree with the *Daily News* comment: "This is a success for the Turks," for they know that there is all the difference in the world between "before" and "after." And any one who has had all his papers and effects muddled into a boghcha and carried off, to be searched for words that can be twisted into treason, would prefer outside

pressure should be brought to bear, *before* rather than *after* the domiciliary visit.

Besides, a wrong once committed in Turkey is not quickly put right, for is not the motto of the East: "Yavash" =slowly? It were wiser to prevent the wrong being done, as Armenians whose friends have died in Turkish prisons while awaiting trial, know well.

Reuter's Agency states that "The International Phil-Armenian League has sent to the Peace Conference and the French, British, and Italian Foreign Ministers, a detailed Note, asking that the Treaty, now in process of being drawn up, shall provide that Armenians at present residing outside Turkey shall be free to return at will; that they be allowed to resume full possession of their property, and that the property of Armenian communities, churches, schools, monasteries, etc., shall be returned." Lausanne, Monday, June 4, 1923. Ismet Pasha had "made the distinct promise that after peace was signed only 150 Turkish subjects should be refused re-entrance into Turkish territory"; now the Turks propose to exclude some 100,000 Armenians.

But there is a complete deadlock at Lausanne over the Ottoman Debt, which Turkey wants to pay in paper francs, while the Allies insist on gold. The difference is said to be something like one and three quarter million pounds, or "almost two-thirds of the debt." —*Times*, June 13.

Palestine has proved one of the most difficult mandates to administer, and at present, owing to the Arab boycott vitiating the elections, is being governed by the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, in consultation with an Advisory Council composed of seven members of the chief Mohammedan families, a representative of the Bedouin chiefs of Beersheba, two Christians, and two Jews. The recent attack on the High Commissioner's escort shows the unrest in the country, although the brigands are said not to have been Palestinians.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, is likely to be the first of the mandated countries to enter the League of Nations, for a Protocol has been signed by His British Majesty and King Feisul of Iraq, providing that the Treaty of October, 1922, by which Great Britain accepted a mandate for 20 years for Mesopotamia, was to terminate not later than four years after the ratification of Peace with Turkey. The British Government promised to "use its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League," as soon as the Protocol and Treaty were ratified by the Iraq Constituent Assembly, "on two essential conditions—the delimitation of frontiers and establishment of a stable Government in accordance with Organic Law." —*Headway*.

The Armenian Republic of Erivan should have been the first, and but for the Great Betrayal it might have been. But, while M. Viviani and Lord Robert Cecil

were pleading its cause in that first Assembly of the League of Nations sitting at Geneva, French and Italian traders were supplying Kemal with arms, and by the time the Wilson Award was published, all was over, and a mutilated "Armenia had turned Soviet in order to save herself from extinction"—Dec., 1920 (*Oppressed Peoples and the League of Nations*, by Noel Buxton and Conwil Evans).

Economically as well as politically there have been many changes during the past quarter. French was the usual language for commerce in the Near East, but recently the fiercely nationalistic government at Angora decreed that the Turkish language should be used in Turkish ports. So inconvenient did this prove, that the Powers appealed for the use of a second language as well, which Angora granted. Her commerce would have sufficed otherwise. And her commerce will certainly suffer from her unjust exactions on British Insurance Companies which are making them close down.

Ismet Pasha says that Turkey will "never submit to economic servitude," and she seems determined not merely to neglect to develop her own resources, but to hinder others from doing so, thus she is stirring up strife amongst the Chester Group, as well as amongst the Allied Nations.

By the Chester Concessions, *The New York Herald*, Paris Edition (which affirms it has a copy of the text of the Agreement smuggled from Constantinople) states that "Turkey has placed herself in the hands of the Chester Group for 99 years for a lump sum of £T70,000 in paper, deposited as guarantee." Feysi Bey, Minister of Public Works, says the work contemplated would cost £T400,000,000 and be of great military importance. The chief members of the Group are Admiral Chester and his two sons and Mr. Kennedy, who represents the Ottoman American Development Company and their aim is to develop the mines and oil-fields of Asia Minor. The concessions grant them the railway from Haidar Pasha to Konia with a branch to Angora. [How well we remember it, with its neat German stations and its neat German guard looking in at the window "en route" to see all was right.] A strong British Banking Group have also bought from the Swiss Bank at Zurich the shares Germany had in the Bagdad Railway.

Thus the English race, if they can but hold together, have a strong economic hold on Turkey.

Railways will open up the country and make massacre and outrage less common, but if it was the oil-fields that tempted us to betray those who trusted us, not only the Armenians, but the Druses and the Syrian Christians, we are building on the sand, for it is "righteousness that exalts a nation."

"It is a Christian catastrophe," cried Pastor Ed. Soutier in the Chamber of Deputies last year. "During nineteen hundred years the Christians were in Asia Minor, and since the other day they are no longer there."

The pro-Turk policy of France made this thing possible. Britain and America might have stopped it, but they stood aloof.

Last quarter Dr. Nansen estimated there were 400,000 Christians still trying to get away from Asia Minor. Last March the Foreign Office wrote of

30,000 having just landed at Stamboul from Samsun and 30,000 more refugees waiting to come.

Dr. James L. Barton shortly after his return from the Lausanne Conference, before a meeting of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches, said that the U.S.A. group had stood for—

- (1) The freedom of the Straits, which they had helped to secure.
- (2) A national home for the Armenians, which was lost.
- (3) The non-expulsion of Christians from Turkey. This was also lost, for the League agreed to an "exchange of populations" which, being interpreted, means that "*An order was issued allowing the Armenian population thirty days to get out of Turkey*," and that "*Greeks must evacuate the country they occupied two thousand years before they ever heard of Turkey!*" Thus the Turks have won a new right, "**the right to expel a non-Mohammedan population!**"

After the Armenian case was closed, the question was raised at Lausanne whether England, France and Italy would appoint a representative each on an International Commission to look into the conditions and needs of the Armenian refugees. Dr. Barton thinks this is the only thing that can be done, and Ambassador Child is heartily in favour (see *New Near East*). If this prove possible, many wrongs will be righted.

The greatest need of all, at the present moment, is to find some place where the homeless refugees from Asia Minor can live, therefore it behoves every one of us to do what we can "to urge the Government to back the League of Nations' proposal to raise an International Loan of £10,000,000 to enable the Greek Government to settle the refugees on lands safe from Turkish persecutions." If this were carried out, many thousands would be saved (see p. 16).

If some wealthy Australian farmer were to settle a group of selected families on his land, in the opinion of the missionaries, they would soon "make good" and more be wanted (see Mission letter, p. 14).

If sufficient capital could be raised to put Miss Burgess's rug making at Corfu on a business footing the workers there would soon be as entirely self-supporting as they were in Constantinople.

If Miss Newnham and Miss Maillefer can be supported in their work amongst the orphans and refugees at Corfu many boys may be trained into useful Christian citizens, and the misery and disease of the refugees in those crowded warehouses mitigated.

If Miss Davies can be helped with her "Home of Rest" many a heart nearly broken in the Beyrouth Camp may be cheered to take up the burden of life again.

If every one of us used the strongest weapon in our hands, with full purpose of heart, all this, and more, might come to pass, for that weapon is—Prayer.

EDITH CANTLOW.

Events of Interest.

Miss Davies, of Brummana, arrived in England on May 16th, but not in time to attend the Annual Meeting. She is ordered three months rest after the strain of the last three years, but those who wish to

hear her interesting story in the Autumn are asked to communicate with the Secretary *early*, so that Meetings and Lantern Lectures may be arranged with due regard to distance and expense.

Miss Susan Orvis, of Talas, Turkey, has reached America after conveying the 3,000 orphans in her charge to safety. "She personally brought out from Caesarea, 250 miles inland, the 15th and last caravan." —*American Missionary Herald*.

At Keswick, July 13th to 23rd, there will be a stall of Armenians' work under Miss Russell (see p. 25).

The League of Nations Union is arranging for an Armenian Stall at their Fête, July 20-21, at St. Dunstan's, Regents Park (see p. 26).

The Rev. J. Cresswell, National Sec. Australian Armenian Relief Fund, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. F. Bryce, also of Australia, who have just returned from the Near East, have recently visited the office (see p. 24).

Lausanne.—Report by Capt. G. F. Gracey, D.S.O.

"We have prayed, hoped, and anticipated, that the results of these Conferences would have brought permanent relief, and comparative safety, to the suffering Christians of the Near East. But International rivalry, Concession hunters, and the arrogance of the Angora Government, have all been used as the means of retarding this day of Grace.

At the present moment we seem to have got no further in the emancipation of these persecuted ones. The outlook in the Near East is still very much overclouded, and the storm may break at any moment. We get nothing to encourage us in looking around, but everything to cheer us in looking up. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills." From whence cometh our aid? From the Lord of Hosts. Therefore, we will put our trust in Him who alone can work out their salvation."

Annual Meeting.

Held 16th May 1923,

at Eccleston Hall, Eccleston Street, S.W. 1.

The Meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Graves, B.D., and the Hon. Mrs. Fraser (in the Chair) then read the Annual Report for 1922. (See page 5). The Lord Radstock, C.B.E., Mr. Bliss, Capt. G. F. Gracey, and Miss Russell, Secretary, were also on the platform. At the conclusion of the Report Mr. Bliss addressed the Meeting.

He said he would like to congratulate them most heartily on the report they had just heard read. It was condensed almost to the point of dryness and dullness, but every line spoke of endurance and of heroism amongst the workers in the field, and of sacrifice amongst the people at home who had given of their means to help the suffering nations beyond the seas. He knew, he said, that all present were conversant with the cruelties perpetrated in the Near East, and were sympathetic for the cause for which the Friends of Armenia worked, so he did not propose

to harrow their feelings by dwelling on the sufferings of the Armenians and other Christians in the Near East, but would rather endeavour to confirm the interest in the work that lay before them all, and to speak of our responsibility towards those races. It was doubtless known that at the present moment in Greece, in the Islands of Greece, at Constantinople, and in other places, there were close on a million people who were starving, exposed to the inclemency of the weather—to the heat of summer and the snows of winter—who a few months ago had their homes in Asia Minor, many of them well-to-do people, professionals or merchants; some of them shopkeepers, small tradesmen, artisans—these with their wives and children were turned out of their homes, leaving all their possessions behind them, to seek refuge in a distant land. Many of those people had no idea of anything in the world beyond the shores of Asia Minor before they left their homes; now they had been thrust out into the cold world. Their sufferings had been great in Greece itself, but still they had received a famine ration from the Greek Government.

At this point Mr. Bliss said he would like to say a word on the splendid behaviour of the Greek Government. They had done all they could, not only for their own people, but also for the Armenians. Bad as the conditions were in Greece, they were still worse in Constantinople. Reports only a month old told, for instance, that refugees were crowded into buildings in the town which could only reasonably hold a third of the number. The report spoke of the death carts that went the round of the buildings and carried the corpses away every morning to be thrown into a pit outside the city. Steamers were being filled to overflowing with refugees from the Black Sea ports, and the condition of these steamers had been likened to the "Black Hole of Calcutta." People suffering from typhus and smallpox were lying side by side with those who were not thus afflicted. Those were the conditions in part. Mr. Bliss now asked, what was the cause? He expressed the opinion that England was not free from responsibility for those conditions, and briefly tried to tell the Meeting how that responsibility rested on them. He said that it would be remembered that after the Crimean War the Conference of European Powers in London had decided to admit Turkey into the Comité of European Nations, and she had promised reform in her country. Twenty years passed, but no reform was effected. Then came the Russo-Turkish War, when the Treaty of Berlin was signed between the European Powers and the Turks. But still none of the promised reforms were effected. (After the Balkan atrocities Gladstone had carried a campaign throughout the length and breadth of England, and had stirred up a hatred of the Turk and a sympathy for the sufferings of the Christians. Mr. Bliss said he wished we had something of Gladstone's enthusiasm to-day; if we had there would be no need for their meeting.) A year later, at the Conference at Cyprus between the English and the Turks, further promises were made by the latter that they would protect their Armenian subjects, would grant them rights of liberty equally with their own people, in short, every possible promise was made, and England took over the administration of Cyprus as a quasi-guarantee for the carrying out of these

promises, but for twenty long years after that, England taking no effectual steps to see that reforms were instituted, no reforms at all were carried out. Mr. Bliss added that he spoke out of his own knowledge as a resident in the country at that time. At the end of twenty years, *i.e.*, from 1896 to 1900, there took place one of the greatest massacres that have blackened the pages of history. Then came the War. Near a million Armenians were massacred by the Turks in the most horrible manner conceivable. Mr. Bliss said we might well ask why these outrages were committed upon the Armenians. The answer was, because they refused to help the Turks against the Allies; they chose rather to fight on our side than on the side of their old enemies, and they did us most effective service during the War. They held the Eastern front in the Caucasus at the time of the breakdown of the Russian Forces, and they kept the Turks back from our Indian frontier. Great credit is due to the Armenians for the help they rendered to us. *Without them our victory would have been considerably delayed, and perhaps made impossible in Mesopotamia. During the War our statesmen promised that were we successful in the War, the Armenians should have a national home, their wrongs should be redressed, and their liberty assured. After the Armistice promises were again made by nearly all the prominent Allied statesmen, amongst them Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and M. Clemenceau.* They promised to redress the wrongs of the Armenian people, and yet to-day we saw the Armenians back in practically the same position they were in before 1914, so far as Asia Minor and Europe were concerned. There was no sign of Gladstone's "bag and baggage" policy being put into effect.

Mr. Bliss said that he saw it suggested in the paper the other day that before magistrates were appointed to the Bench it would be a good thing if they had to do thirty days' "hard," so that when they took up their duties they should know something of the actual conditions to which they were sentencing prisoners. Mr. Bliss went on to say that if something of the same idea could be carried out with regard to our statesmen, so that they could see for themselves something of the sufferings that were caused by their blunders and broken promises, there would be less suffering in the world to-day. He further suggested that something of the same sort might not be bad for all of us. He said that if we could see with our own eyes something of the actual sufferings that were going on, and the tortures enacted by the Turks on the people in whom we were interested, our lips and our hearts would be touched with the live fire from the altar, and we should carry this gospel of help for a suffering nation further than we did.

Having spoken on the responsibility from the national point of view, Mr. Bliss referred to individual responsibility—a responsibility towards suffering humanity, towards a people who had suffered inconceivable wrongs and such terrible hardships, and who were crying to us for help. He said that surely that should rouse some feelings in our hearts to do more and give more than we had ever done to help these people. That, he said, was one responsibility. He then expressed the opinion that there was something great in the Armenian people, in that for all these

centuries, though they had been tyrannised over, and had lived practically in a state of slavery (he said he used the word in no objectionable sense), yet they had endured, and had maintained their feelings of nationality and been true to their Christian faith. Surely a nation that could do that was worthy of our best support; it was worth giving ourselves, our work, our lives, to help them a step upward in the scheme of life. And above all, we should remember this, that "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

The Chairman now called upon Captain Gracey to speak in place of Miss Davies, who had not yet arrived in England, indeed, the Chairman believed she was even then crossing the Channel, and sympathy would therefore go out to her.

After expressing his regret that Miss Davies, who had been right in the midst of the work in Armenia, was not present to address the meeting, Captain Gracey went on to say that he had not intended to mention the political issues, for he himself felt them to be a *cul de sac*, so far as the Armenian question was concerned. As he had listened to Mr. Bliss on this subject, he had not been able to remain in his seat during the mention of the help given by the Armenians during the War, for he had had the privilege of organising a detachment of Armenian troops, and had been a witness of the Armenian General's attempt to stem the onslaught of the Turks. Those brave troops, he reminded the meeting, had gone forward to fight not only their own country's battles, but our battles, and they had carried with them into battle, side by side with the Armenian flag, our Union Jack. His feelings hardly allowed him to speak on the subject.

Captain Gracey pointed out that the chief difficulty with the story of Armenia was that it was no longer new. Nevertheless children were dying day after day from starvation, and that was appalling, for Armenia's hope was centred in her children. The saving of child life in Armenia might well stand in the future for world progress. What we wanted to give to this people was hope instead of fear, health instead of disease, food instead of starvation, support instead of helplessness, homes instead of destitution, smiles instead of tears, life instead of death! The present situation was certainly bad; war had not ceased; political stability was not secured; peace conferences had failed. Turkey had come back again into Europe where previously the Allies had been in occupation, and therefore to places where there had been organisation, a better government and a system of sanitation in operation, and it *would not be easy to move them again.* These ancient enemies were again in a position to persecute the people who had lost lives and homes, and sold their all to help us, and became wanderers on the face of the earth, with not a place to lay their head.

Captain Gracey pointed out that, before the evacuation of Smyrna, one-half of the relief work done in Constantinople had been paid for by voluntary contributions from Armenian and Greek residents. That was a point he would like the British public to bear in mind, who so often asked what Armenia did for herself. Here at least was something definite she had done, and above all she had suffered.

Conditions at present beggared description. Ten per cent. of the refugees were dying in Constantinople. Not one Armenian was left in Zeitoun; only a few hundred in Marash, and a few in Aintab. In Urfa, out of a population of 20,000 only two or three hundred Armenians remained, and these not Urfahlis, but refugees who had trickled down from Angora. Two thousand orphans had left Mersine for Beirut. One thousand had been sent from Samsoun to Athens.

The Smyrna massacre was terrible, and the whole world shuddered at it, but the great human tragedy now being enacted in Asia Minor was ten times worse than Smyrna. Nearly two million persons had been driven from their homes, and were now faced with the threat of death. *The coasts of the Black Sea were crowded with Christian refugees fleeing from their mortal enemies.* A million lives might be lost in addition to the Smyrna tragedy if we did not come to their rescue. Refugees were scattered over Northwest Persia, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Constantinople and Greece.

Turkey and Transcaucasia was the great gateway between Asia and Europe. The future peace of the world demanded for it a stable, strong, and just government.

In opening his remarks Captain Gracey had stated that he felt that the political situation was a *cul de sac*, and humanly speaking that was absolutely true unless in some way God undertook for His people. Man had failed, and was likely to fail. He believed, however, that God was undertaking for them. The evacuation of all those Greeks and Armenians from their old homes, where they had been born and had lived, seemed hard and cruel. But God was surely preparing His people for Himself. Before the Great War eighty-five per cent. of the Armenian population was engaged in agriculture. The Armenians and Greeks had been the back-bone of Turkey in the past. How was Turkey going to exist without that back-bone? It might mean that Turkey would continue for a year or two, but Turkey could not get on without the help of these people.

He remembered Lord Curzon's speech at Lausanne, and how he had unwillingly acceded to the request for allowing the removal of Greeks and Turks from Thrace, and the turning of the Armenians out of the country. Lord Curzon had felt that it was a horrible thing to have to agree to, and so it was. But God was working for His people. He was getting them away from these things that kept them back in the past. Turkey would sink into the Slough of Despond and would remain there, and the whole of the Greek people would be invited back by the Powers who had been the means of driving them out. God was undertaking for them, and they might go forward with confidence. He knew how hard it was for those who had toiled through mental, moral and spiritual suffering, and the cry went up "How long, O Lord, how long?" "Take courage!" God held the key. He would work out the salvation of the Armenian people, though it be in fear and trembling, and it would be more than secure because it had been accomplished by Him.

In thanking Mr. Bliss and Captain Gracey for their speeches the Chairman said she was glad they had been reminded that "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." Professor Hagopian also expressed

his thanks as an Armenian, for the words they had just heard, and for the efforts on their behalf of "The Friends of Armenia."

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. J. Chalmers Lyon.

Report for the Year 1922.

The Evacuation of the Christian population from Cilicia in the autumn of 1921, was the first intimation received that the orphans at Deortyoll would have to be removed, and the work of training these children be continued in new surroundings. An exodus of refugees—men, women and children—from Adana and other Cilician towns, drifted towards the coast, and some 20,000 homeless people were encamped at Alexandretta. The formation of a camp, consisting of huts made of straw and mud, and a few small tents, was quickly arranged under the leadership of Miss Davies, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Lytle, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission. The sum of £999 14s. 5d. was forwarded to Miss Davies by our Society for Relief Work, and during the six months she remained there, grants of flour, rice, milk, medicines, soap, sheets, blankets, etc., were distributed to over 600 refugees each week. Also consignments of linen thread and other materials were despatched from London, and 230 women and girls were given employment. To prevent malaria, Miss Davies superintended the distribution of 700 doses of quinine per week to children. A marquee and bell tent were purchased and shipped to Alexandretta, which proved to be invaluable gifts. These have now been forwarded to Beirut, and are used to shelter as many families as possible from the wind, cold, and rain of winter, or dust and heat during the summer.

From Deortyoll to Alexandretta, from thence to Ain Anub, and later to Brummana—thus, has Miss Davies shepherded her flock from the interior to the coast, and from the coast to the Lebanon. Although the Deortyoll Orphanage is closed, children are rescued and being trained by the Misses Davies and Coomber. The Rev. J. Spittal, of the S. P. G., kindly offered the loan of a building at Ain Anub for the summer: this offer was gratefully accepted, and the Deortyoll children were safely sheltered there. Owing to the kindness of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, an agreement was made whereby the ninety-four orphans, of whom fifty are supported by this Society, were transferred to Brummana, nine miles from Beirut, and the orphan work resumed.

At the Beirut Camp where some 20,000 refugees are congregated, the Misses Davies, Frearson and Coomber give assistance in distributing relief to the sick and the aged, the desolate and lonely. Three native helpers—a nurse, Biblewoman and a teacher—have been engaged under Miss Davies' supervision, to alleviate part of the suffering and improve conditions where possible. The Committee have decided to support these three helpers. A class for Industrial work, numbering fifty women, has been formed, and is in the hands of Miss Coomber, who trains these workers in the embroidery work. The goods produced in this class are sold at the Society's headquarters. The American Mission have loaned to Miss Coomber

a room at the Memorial Hall, Beirut, for this special work.

An urgent call for help from Beirut was answered by a grant of £300 being sent to Mr. Marshall Fox.

The visit of Miss Ruth Wingate to Beirut and Brummana, and the narrative of the Camp life written by her, have been very much used in stirring up interest.

After twenty-five years of loyal service rendered to the Armenian people—especially to the orphans at Marash—Miss Agnes C. Salmond reached England in May. The “Welcome Meeting” held on May 22nd to greet Miss Salmond and Miss Frearson was very successful. The stirring addresses given by these devoted workers touched the hearts of the hearers. Many of the Marash children are now in the Shimlan and Brummana Orphanages. Miss Salmond has settled in Scotland, but her interest in, and desire to help forward, the Armenian cause, is an inspiration to those on the field. Miss Frearson’s earnest appeal to the friends at home for support has aroused fresh interest. In England, Scotland and Ireland, she addressed many meetings. Her story of the cruelties perpetrated on innocent people which she witnessed, and her sincere affection for the Armenians, made a deep impression upon many. Miss Frearson returned to her “family”—over two hundred orphans—in November, and the Committee have undertaken to be responsible for the rent of Shimlan Buildings occupied by her, in addition to supporting fifty of the orphans under her care.

The Foreign Office have assisted the work very materially by enabling consignments of clothing to enter, duty free, into Beirut.

Mrs. McLeod kindly represented the Executive Committee at the meetings of the Phil-Armenian League at Geneva, to which this Society is affiliated. While the League of Nations was in session, a telegram urging action to protect and succour refugees from Smyrna was despatched to them from this Society.

We gratefully acknowledge a substantial grant of Gospels and Testaments printed in the Armenian language from the British and Foreign Bible Society, also the National Sunday School Union have kindly sent some beautiful and useful Picture Rolls, which are greatly appreciated at the Brummana Orphanage.

MASS MEETINGS.

A very enthusiastic Mass Meeting for Women was held on January 18th at King George’s Hall, Y.M.C.A., at which Mrs. Creighton presided, and it is interesting to note that the letter read by her from the late Viscount Bryce was the last one written by him on the Armenian question. Viscountess Gladstone and Mrs. George Morgan addressed the audience in eloquent terms on the need for protection of the Christian population in the Near East, and the resolution passed was sent to His Majesty’s Government.

Another meeting was held under the auspices of the National Council of Women at the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 24th, 1922, at which the Hon. Mrs. A. G. Fraser presided. The speakers were Miss Maud Royden, Miss E. Truran, and Mrs. George Morgan; the meeting was well attended and very successful.

Resolutions were passed demanding the provision of a National Home for the Armenians, and the erection of adequate machinery for the protection of minorities in Thrace and Asia Minor, to be placed under the direct control of the League of Nations. A telegram was sent to the American National Council of Women asking for sympathetic co-operation.

The expenses of this meeting was guaranteed by an Armenian friend, and with the collection received along with the balance of this gift, after defraying expenses, left a net profit to the Joint Appeal Fund of £108 5s. 3d.

The gift of £1,300 received from the “Save the Children” Fund, is recorded with sincere thanks. With this amount 250 children have been provided for twelve months with one meal per day, and the Misses Davies and Frearson have been gladdened by the opportunity of relieving hungry children through this grant.

Miss Lord, who has had over thirty years’ experience of Mission work in the East, has proved a valuable asset to the Executive Committee, and has kindly spoken at meetings on behalf of the work. The “home call” of Mrs. Cole, is recorded with sincere regret. Her extensive knowledge of the Armenian people and their cause, was of great assistance during her twenty-five years’ membership on the Executive.

Sales have been held at Keswick, Reigate, and several in London. Capt. Gracey has addressed several important meetings which have stimulated interest and spread the cry for help, which still reaches this land from a disappointed and suffering nation.

The Smyrna tragedy has not been unheeded by the Committee, and a grant of £250 with gifts earmarked for relief of the deportees from that part, has been gladly forwarded.

Constantinople has passed through an upheaval, causing sudden changes in the work of Miss Burgess, for over thirty-four years a sufferer with the Armenians in their trials, and a succourer of many. With 300 refugee women she was able to reach Corfu, and recommence her devoted service to these people. It is worthy to record that a gift of £500 forwarded to her at this time of crisis was the chief asset in enabling her to transport without delay these terrified women.

Miss Newnham’s school has had to be abandoned, and she with her boys travelled to Corfu, where both she and Miss Burgess have found a wide sphere for their activities, and organised relief work among the refugees, who number 20,000.

During the year 1922 gifts received for Relief Work and Orphan Remittances amount to £9,762 18s. 6d., and for Sales of Goods £1,499 14s. 2d. Total—£11,262 12s. 8d.

Remittances have been forwarded to:—

Ain Anub for maintenance of orphans.
Alexandretta for relief, and maintenance of orphans.
Adana for relief.
Blind refugees and orphans at Damascus and Beirut.
Beirut for orphans’ maintenance and relief work and salaries of native helpers.
Bethlehem for orphan girls.
Brummana for maintenance of orphans.
Constantinople for relief work and orphans.

Corfu relief work.

Caucasus relief work.

Nestorian refugees.

Shimlan for maintaining orphans.

Jerusalem orphans.

Rodosto relief work.

Smyrna relief work.

Mission Helpers’ salaries and expenses.

Constantinople and Shimlan for payment of embroideries and gifts of soap, blankets, ground sheets, socks, skirts and medicines, have been forwarded to various centres.

Total £8,513 12s. 2d.

To increase physical strength and relieve mortal pain is a glorious duty, but to add to these tasks the sympathetic help of bringing spiritual healing to the sorrowful hearts, and comfort to those passing from this life, results in a joyous reward known only to those who see the fruit of their efforts.

The remnant of the Armenian nation needs your help, your prayerful consideration, and your practical gifts, and while sincerely thanking our large number of subscribers for past help, we trust the future appeals will receive the same spontaneous and earnest response.

MARGARET RUSSELL,
Secretary.

Presented at the Annual Meeting 16th May, 1923.

Miss Davies Report of Conditions in Beirut, and surrounding districts, as given to the Executive Committee, May 29th, 1923.

“The American Missionaries asked me to specially mention to you as a Committee, that the waterproof sheets had been used to save many lives, and I feel that you have been really guided in sending things for relief, especially those sheets and the marquee.” The marquee, Miss Davies went on to say, had proved invaluable, for apart from this, the only shelter the refugees have, are huts made of kerosene tins, sacking and rags: no proper buildings in which to live, rest or to work. The marquee is used for six or seven different objects. During the day, part of the time it is used for a school for some sixty children. Another part of the time it is used to shelter crowds of men, quite destitute, who are constantly flocking down from Smyrna regions into Beirut; these men remain there until they find work or drift to another part. Another part of the time it is used for the industrial work, which is being taught to sixty women. At night it is used to shelter sixty widows and their families. It is also used for Sunday School work, and the scholars in that School number 100, and evening Services are also held there. If four marquees could be sent it would meet a tremendous need.

Syria cannot help these refugees, for many Syrian people cannot get work. Yet there is no place to take these Armenian sufferers. Syria seems quite unsuitable for the Armenians to remain in. Miss Davies urged the forwarding of any scheme for emigration, to enable these people to get away. She continued—

“At the Beirut Camp there are 10,000 refugees. Out of this number 120 children are being fed by the grant given to the “Friends of Armenia” from the “Save the Children” Fund. There are quite 800 children at

the Camp, who require daily food. The relief work being done there is known as the “Friends of Armenia” Relief Work (see Frontispiece). The “Friends of Armenia” are supporting three native helpers, one of whom, Diggin Yester, actually lives in the Camp, and is an eye-witness of the awful misery caused through lack of water supply, sanitation, etc. She investigates the cases. There is one small pump, the only means of obtaining water for 10,000 people. Lists of the refugees being helped are kept, and the names are changed every month, so that in turn the needy refugees have a little food or clothing, and in this way many refugees are helped. Altogether there are 650 on the list being assisted with funds from this Society, and 300 widows and young girls are being taught to earn a livelihood by the embroidered needlework. The need is terrible—quite past description.

“The care of the orphans is a tremendous problem, and I am very desirous of having an additional fifty orphans sheltered and trained beneath our roof at Brummana. The cry comes to me from all corners of the Beirut Camp and other places—the refugees are constantly pleading with me to take the children into the Orphanage.

“At the Orphanage the children are first given missionary training; they are taught to love the Word of God and to pray. Then they are trained in school life, and in various useful ways to help others—by making the embroidered goods, basket mats, etc. A glimpse at the life in the Camp quickly shows that the surroundings are destructive to the morale of child life—in contrast the work at the Orphanage is absolutely constructive.

“At Damascus, we are supplying food to sixty of the most destitute children, but many more are in dire need of food, clothing and shelter.

“For the past six months, over 100 refugees have been kept alive at Alexandretta, through the grants received for relief work. At the Camp there, 5,000 refugees require help. I am feeding fifty of the orphans there with part of the “Save the Children” Fund grant.

“The approximate number of refugees scattered over Alexandretta, Adana, Beirut, Damascus, Mersine and Tripoli is 40,000. These people are just hoping from day to day for definite help. The “Friends of Armenia” gifts have been responsible for alleviating part of the suffering in this district, as these 40,000 people are without anyone to help them—their only help comes from relief funds.

“The ninety-three orphans which I have at Brummana were the most destitute I could find. After we settled down in the Brummana Orphanage, I investigated the worst cases at the Camp, and have been caring for batches of five or six children, who are brought from Beirut to Brummana for two or three weeks, for the purpose of enabling them to be away from the environment of the Camp, and giving them good food and refreshing rest, which they sorely need. When these little ill-fed and only partially clothed children arrive at the Orphanage, my children at once offer to give up their beds to those who have come for a “holiday.”

The children have said to me, “Please let us go without meat once a week, and let the money go to get food for someone in the Beirut Camp.” I must

say the children have shown a beautiful spirit in this and other ways towards those who are less fortunate and who have no orphanage to shelter them. Yet with all the help distributed I have only been able to touch the fringe of the need. There are thousands who have no one to assist them.

"May I appeal specially through your Magazine for funds towards supplying a very great need, that of a REST HOUSE? Had I been staying in Brummana this summer I would have tried to rent a house where the poor people from the Camp, especially the paralytics, and those suffering from spinal disease, can be taken for two or three weeks refreshment. This is a very special call, for if such a house could be rented we could easily fill it with people every two weeks, and thus enable these sufferers to bear their burden of ill-health."

Letters from the Field.

Aleppo, Syria,
12th April, 1923.

Friends of Armenia,
47, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1, England.

Dear Friends,

The members of **Central Turkey Mission** in Annual Meeting assembled send you greetings. After a lapse of nine years the present is the first meeting representative of all the field. It is, therefore, more than usually gratifying to us at this time to remember those who have so assisted and strengthened us in the years that have gone by.

Thirteen regular members, two associates, one representative from the Presbyterian Board, and one from the University, two from the Near East Relief, and thirteen corresponding members are in attendance.

Formerly our mission lay wholly in Turkey, but at this meeting we have listened to reports from stations still in Turkey, to those from the region belonging to the Central Turkey Mission but now in Syria, and from Southern Syria, where thousands of Armenian refugees are now found.

Points of especial interest in the reports are the new opportunities offered through the continuance of the work in the Adana, Aintab and Marash hospitals; the almost pathetic response of the refugees to such church privileges as have been provided, and the eager way in which they have seized upon any advantages which may have been offered in the way of education for their children.

It has been a great joy to grant the many requests for Bibles from the refugees in the large camps.

We rejoice that Aintab, Marash and Adana orphans, both those in institutions and those to whose mothers aid is given for them, have been so benefitted this last year by the assistance given. We especially appreciate help this year because of the even greater need recently among this class.

In spite of the fact that the past nine years have seen so much destruction and apparent wiping out of the work, the whole spirit of our meeting has been one of cheer, and we go forward with confidence,

trusting in the leadership of Him who has sustained us hitherto.

Yours in Christian fellowship,
On behalf of the Central Turkey Mission,
EDITH COLD and HARRIET C. NORTON.

Corfu.

April 25th, 1923.
(Miss Burgess to Miss Russell.)

I was much pleased to receive your order for goods. I am having some difficulty in getting goods safely out of Corfu, but I hope in one or two weeks to have a clear course. A gentleman in Italy is trying to arrange something, so that goods may not be too long on the way, and may be insured for safety. Thank you so much for the cheque.

I have over two hundred persons living on our funds; with this, and getting raw material for our new venture in woollen rugs, it is indeed a great business. I feel how much I need the prayers of my friends that wisdom and power of direction may be granted to me. You shall have some of our woollen rugs as soon as I can get them off the looms. We have been much hindered in securing wool, dyes and cotton for these productions, and then a rug is not like a piece of embroidery, it takes a good while to make. I hope to have photographs to send you which might be used in a booklet to show our women at work.

I received a most interesting letter from Capt. Geo. F. Gracey last evening, telling me of a gentleman, Mr. E. Prine Van Westdorp, who has been asked to come out to Corfu. I am now arranging for a sleeping room for him, and I hope we can lodge him comfortably. Miss Newnham will, I am sure, do her best too, so that between us he will have all we can contribute, and I am encouraged with the hope that his visit may be a strength to us in many ways.

We are delightfully busy, and we ought to be happy in this great service, and I am sure one part of us is, but we cannot get over the home-sick feeling for our precious people in Constantinople. I suppose this is quite natural. I am sure we must be willing for God's Will, and serve just where we are, to the best of our powers. May God help us to do so.

I have piles of letters waiting to be answered, and I hope I can get some of these off hand before our visitor arrives, so as to be free to enter into his desired service among us.

Be sure I shall get goods to you as soon as I can. The cloth you order is not in stock, seeing we could not get this special kind of cotton; at last we have found a firm in Milan willing to prepare it for us; we lodged the order weeks ago, and now we impatiently wait for it. If it pleases us we will put a fresh order for more, so as you can rely on us for a steady supply. I hope we can get more white silk. This is our trouble just now—the white embroidery silks have run out; I wonder if it can be got from England. We are doing our white work in fine D.M.C. cotton instead, and it looks well. I think you will find it saleable and nice. I wonder if any of our parcels addressed to me contain any of the goods you are in immediate need of! Please feel free to open them and take out what you wish, and I am quite satisfied for you to pay what

you remember is the price, and we shall send all we can as soon as we can.

19th May, 1923.

Since writing to you I have done up all Relief Work accounts here, and am sending a copy to "The Friends of Armenia," and a copy to the Committee of my Society. You will both see just what we have had, and how much work we have accomplished. I do so, feeling it will be an interest to both Committees, equally interested in the Armenian people, and the money overspent from my rug and industrial funds can be replaced. I cannot give an account of Mr. Prins van Westdorp's gift from your Committee, as my accounts are only to April 30th. I am much comforted by this gift, and I hear that other funds are slowly coming in to the "Friends" in response to Mrs. Rowntree's appeal.

Mr. Hurnard and you speak of £100, voted by your Committee to aid our rug work, which is still with Mr. Hurnard, and I can draw on it. These handsome and generous gifts will appear in our next report or account. I am sure if all comes to hand it will clear up the deficit on these bills, and leave a working margin. We are feeding, every day, about two hundred people, and the rug-workers are now earning. As soon as we get all our extension work running, and sales are possible, we shall cease to be burdensome. We have everybody busy, but our difficulties are many. We require dyes, wools, cotton, etc., and so far we have not secured quantities equal to our demand, but we hope to have them sent out to us from England, through Mr. Tossounian. For very inexpensive rough rugs the native wool here will serve our purpose well. I wish you could come in and see us; you would be much interested, I am sure.

I hope my accounts will be understood easily. I got an Accountant to come in and go through the books with me in order to make a presentable statement.

I am much encouraged. Had the "Friends of Armenia" not helped me, Miss Fleming's gift would naturally have been swallowed up in the work we have done; now it will help me to establish these industrial operations with less worry and fear, as it requires a very big capital. I shall now, little by little, leave silk rugs and make woollen ones. As my silk rugs sell, it will assist me in putting in more raw material, so I see my way to a permanent work here, even should we have the joy of re-opening our work in Constantinople. I am so thankful for help given for my poor people in Constantinople, so that they may feel that they are not forgotten, and left to utter despair. Some of them can look after themselves, others cannot.

I do so hope Mr. Brooks is better.

Your goods are nearly ready; only the cotton cloth is not in stock, but you will have it as soon as we can get it through the looms.

We are much cheered by Mr. Prins van Westdorp's presence here.

With all good wishes and many thanks for everything.

A. M. BURGESS.

(From Miss S. Newnham to Miss Russell.)

March 26th, 1922.

There is always something for which to thank you!

This time it is first the announcement; second, Bill of Lading for clothes; third, the Canadian answer. All relief workers are charmed at such a splendid chance, and Mr. Osborne cannot refuse the opportunity for three of our old boys still with him; they had often begged me to keep them in mind when opportunity offered.

28th. Last night brought yours of 21st enclosing cheque £53 3s. 11d., for which many thanks; almost at the same moment I was confronted with a bill for foodstuffs, 3,000 francs; however, at present exchange that was only £7 10s.; so we were not troubled.

Also we have your full and definite instructions about sending twelve boys after April 20th. All here are delighted that the boys will be in such a beautiful Christian Home before being thrown further out into the world. Doubtless your decision is the best. I have written our thanks to Mr. Fegan, and told our plan. There are good boats from here which reach Brindisi in eleven hours. There our Consul will have them met and put on the train, via Turin, Mont Denis, Dieppe, Newhaven, I believe, so that in four days they should reach London. We have written to France for reduced fares; anyway it is cheaper and much shorter than "long sea," for which we are not even on direct route.

We were working at first outfit, but now others can reap the benefit. I am holding back the blankets and skirts as, after waiting all winter, now everyone's bales arrived, and needy and non-needy are fighting to secure clothes. The Consul enters all he gives (he had a Church full!) in the Government booklet given to each registered family, and when he is through, it will be easier to find the truly needy who remain. In the same way there are now four kitchens running, so we are each to mark the Government book to prevent overlapping. (There is so much that is interesting to tell you, and I am interrupted so incessantly I cannot keep the thread of my tale! This morning, e.g., Mr. Osborne's two L.M.F. boys walked out to get our boy's names once more for Medical Certificates, I run and arrange that, sit down, then two men from Bardezag, one just turned up from Bulgaria, I interview; take my pen, then two refugee women to consult about removing a girl from an Orphanage—and so it goes on.) They tell one another of our being here, and they tramp miles to seek help of various kinds. Mary Maillefer is an immense blessing—she attends to any sick, spent hours yesterday with our Mairig and the Armenian Doctor investigating those crowded warehouses, and making the new list for soup, and she helps one to see the funny side of life. We can sit out here on the terrace, looking on the blue sea bordered by misty amethyst mountains topped by a snow range, and feel so sorry for you dear brave folk in smoky old London. How you hold on so well I don't know. Close beside is a roofed terrace where my old Haig sits tick-tacking at the new shoes for his comrades, every now and again breaking into song with a bass like a dear old bumble bee. Then uproarious sounds from the shore at the foot of the garden, where the Sivas Commonwealth is washing its clothes, and those of the comrades who are gardening in the British Cemetery, or doing errands in town. This time it seems they have elected to wash themselves too, so have plunged into the sea pushing our long laundry trough in front of them like a boat,

Brummana.

29th March, 1923.

Dear "Friends of Armenia,"

It is a long time since I had any communication with you, yet I have in no sense forgotten you and the splendid work you have done and continue to do in the relief of the distress of this unfortunate and suffering people. I am forcibly reminded of your work during a couple of days visit which Mrs. Chambers and I are having with Miss Davies in Brummana.

Just now I am sitting on the balcony of this building, formerly used as a hospital, now housing Miss Davies and Miss Coomber and their flock of 94 children. Down the mountain side, and in the foreground, lies Beirut, and away beyond stretches the blue brimming Mediterranean sea, as calm and as placid as if it were never tossed about in turmoil and tempest.



HAPPY WORKERS, BRUMMANA.

In the corner of the balcony sits a group of girls doing handwork, smiling happy faces, nimble fingers, girlish talk, apparently as happy as if they had never passed through the infernal fires that have left them in such a condition that they will never know that indescribable and most blessed of human relationship—a mother's love and a father's care, or realise the attractive power of home or native land with its community life and traditions.

Miss Davies showed us around the place. The neatness and cleanliness and the happy faces of all were proof positive—if such were necessary—that these ladies are providing the best possible substitute for home and mother for these children.

I congratulate you on this work you are accomplishing. Would that you could hear the "God bless you" prayers that are in the hearts and on the lips of the multitudes who realise the work that you and others are doing for the relief of the destitute and suffering.

In spite of the dark and hopeless outlook for these

people, and the steadily increasing distress, do not weary in well-doing."

With very best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

W. NESBITT CHAMBERS.

(Miss Coomber to Miss Russell.)

29th March, 1923.

(From Jerusalem.)

Last Saturday I sent off four parcels of goods to you. We had not all the linen goods you ordered ready, but as they have to be sent in small parcels, I sent what were ready. You will see we have had less work put in them, so they will be less expensive.

A fortnight ago we had a party of American tourists in Beirut. Miss Brown lent me a room at the Y.W.C.A., and I sold about 91 dollars worth of work.

21st April, 1923.

I returned from my holiday on Thursday and found your two letters awaiting me, but was unable to answer them yesterday as I was all day in Beirut. Enclosed is receipt for salary, thank you very much.

I found the family all well, it is a joy to see their bright faces again.

I know you will be specially remembering me whilst Miss Davies is away; it is such a rest to know His grace is sufficient.

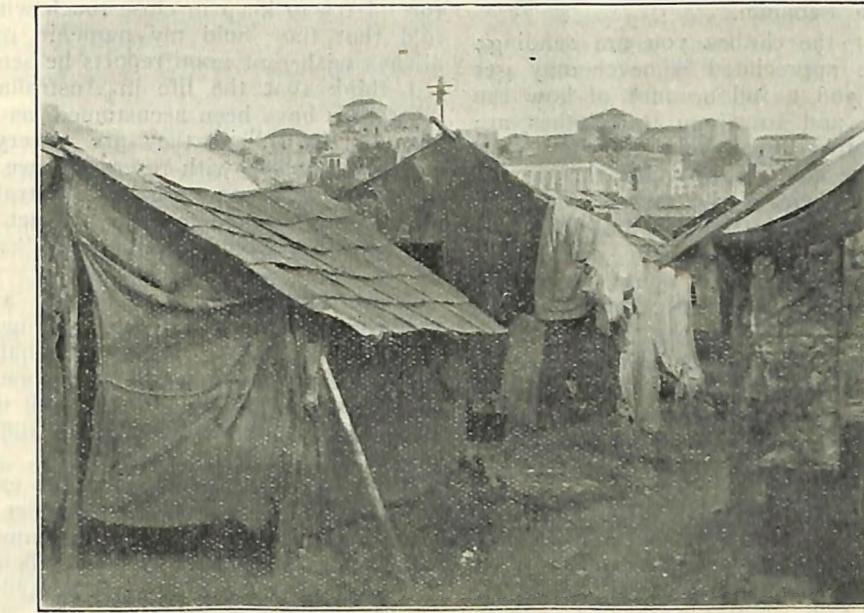
JEAN COOMBER.

(From Miss Elizabeth S. Webb to Miss Russell.)

Beirut,

May 29th, 1923.

Enclosed please find a copy of my report for this year. You will be interested in the part concerning the relief work, and I hope also in the report of our "Y.W." School.



QUITE PALATIAL! BEIRUT.

Miss Davies and Miss Coomber have carried on the relief work so quietly and efficiently that almost no one has realised how much was really being done. We who know the work more intimately are sure that many lives have been saved by what you have enabled them to do.

Personally I want to thank you for the help given to our "Y.W." School. The success of the industrial part of our school has been made possible by you. Besides a considerable money grant, as you probably know, Miss Davies allowed the girls who could not pay their tuition in money to work in her Industrial. This enabled many to study for whom it would otherwise have been impossible.

Next fall the school will move to the Press building, where the Industrial has been this year. We shall have an all-day school for those who can pay tuition. But I want to arrange our programme so that some of the teachers will give part time to industrial work, and those of the girls who cannot pay tuition in money

will take fewer lessons and give part of their time to work.

I shall urge them to make *every* effort to prepare their tuition during the summer, so as to have their whole time for study next fall.

I hope in this way to make all who possibly can, pay in money. But there will still be a considerable number who must either leave school or work for their tuition. I hope you will be willing to help us in finding a market for those of our goods which Miss Davies may approve. The market here is overstocked, and as you know America is shut out by the high duty. I can sell some here, but we shall need your sympathetic help next year the same as this.

I am to keep house myself at the Press, and Dr. and Mrs. Chambers will probably board with me. But I confess it takes some faith to think of turning that

great dilapidated building into a home and school with the slim resources at my command. But it is the Lord's work, and He has never failed those who trust.

ELIZABETH S. WEBB.

Shimlan.

(Miss Frearson to Miss Russell.)

May 1st, 1923.

I am sorry to be so long in acknowledging your letter and in sending receipt for the money you sent, but have had a bad rheumatic shoulder which for a little while kept me from writing. I thank you very much for the £200 for relief; I hear that there is great distress in Sidon, so intend going there to confer with Dr. Piper as to the best way to help them. Then Miss Webb told me of some needy cases, especially one widow recently come from Alexandretta. So that the money is a great boon, and I cannot express how grateful I am for it.

I am staying with some of the Missionaries of the American Alliance. I knew them when I was in Palestine before the war.

As Miss Davies is soon to see you, she will tell you many things of conditions, etc. here, so I will not enter into detail, as it will be much better to hear all from her.

When in Aleppo recently, it was a very great relief and cause for much thankfulness that I was able to help ever so many—over twenty of them my own old girls—who are now either widows with little fatherless children, or with husbands out of work. It was pathetic to see two, who are not much over twenty, with grey hair, shewing what they had gone through since I left them in Aintab. I am late in sending the handkerchiefs also, and that is because of a mistake of mine; I understood that the entire set were not finished so waited while it was, but the second set were not. I hope you have not needed them? It is so very hot here now, and has been these last three days; the backs of my books that are on the table are curling up. I do not remember ever having it so hot since I came to the Lebanon.

Thank you also for the clothes you are sending; am sure they will be appreciated whoever may get them. I shall write you a full account of how the relief money is spent and to whom the clothes are given. It is just possible I may keep back anything warm and thick till the cold weather, for that is the time one is thankful for them to give away. Although I do not write very frequently, for which I feel condemned, I never miss mentioning your name, and everyone of you connected with the office, in prayer, every morning, and trust you are receiving answers in abundance.

If only I had the pen of a ready writer, I might write something worth sending, but as it is I feel I can never half express my thankfulness to the loving Father for all that it is possible to do, because you dear ones so faithfully hold the ropes at home, although you do not have the joy that is ours, as we see faces light up when help is given. May God bless you one and all.

May 24th, 1923.

Many thanks for your welcome letter received yesterday and for the news of £126 3s. 3d. sent to bank for us. Enclosed you will find receipt for it.

In reply to your question about Armenian girls going to England, I scarcely know what to say. If they had just the right person to overlook them, I think, so far as work is concerned, they would do splendidly, but there are other difficulties, first, the climate. Several I have known who have gone there, have either died there, or returned to their own country and died of tuberculosis. They do not seem able to stand the damp cold, and I fear that, after these years of privation and difficulty, they will be less able to bear it, for the Matron of the T. B. Sanatorium was telling me only last week what a large number of Armenians they had now. Another difficulty is the free and easy way in which they have been accustomed to live and work. Mistress and maid together, as sisters, no caps, no "ma'am" or anything of the kind. Very frequently the mistress calls the girl either "sister" or child, and the maid the mistress either "mother" or "sister." A visitor comes in, and they think nothing of going to bid them welcome and shake hands. In fact they consider they are greatly lacking in cordiality and respect if

they do not. I have got my girls trained, but have to begin with every new set, and the Marash workers seem to think I am very cold and strict when I say "Unless a visitor offers to shake hands with you, please don't do so." At the same time, if the right kind of girls were chosen, and they had someone that they loved and respected over them, they would I am sure make really good maids. But unless they could be placed in parties or near to others of their nation, they would be lonely. Of course, I have no idea how large a number you have in mind.

The late Lady Lee Anderson always thought it too risky, and, because of the climate and loneliness for them, an unwise thing to attempt, but again there never was the need in her days that there is now. Only I ought to mention that many of them shrink from even going to Palestine, especially those in the camp. I am the only one who is sending girls, and although twelve have gone, another twelve are asked for. I try to keep in close touch with them, for I am told that they hold my name in great respect, and always wish that good reports be sent me about them.

I think that the life in Australia is more like to what they have been accustomed, as from what I have seen of Australians they are a very friendly people, and not troubled with reserve as we Britishers are!

I often wish some wealthy Australian farmer would take a few hundred families and set them to work. I feel sure they would "make good" and others quickly be sent for.

Miss Cunningham is here for a little rest, and yesterday she said to me, "How thoroughly and quietly those two girls worked that you sent up to clean after the whitewashers, no one to oversee them, yet they never left their work until the room was well cleaned. I could but think how different they are to some Syrians I have known."

And after twenty-five years of experience of their faithful, willing service, I consider they come next to none, especially in their attempts at the almost impossible, sometimes, to shew their affection.

I was sorry that it was not possible for Miss Davies to carry the handkerchiefs to you; I had kept them a few days, thinking they would, if sent by her, reach you a few days earlier, but as she could not, I have sent them by mail. I fear you are not getting my letters by your writing. "It is some time again since I heard from you," for I have written twice recently.

I have received three letters this week, one asking that I take two little boys. Their mother writes: "I have tried to support myself and boys by washing, but now all the people are preparing to go to the mountains, so I shall be left without work; my strength is going. I find my boys seem to want more food, rather than less, now that the dread of losing my washing is before me, and I am wondering what can we possibly do? Boys with fathers are not getting all they can eat, so I leave you to imagine what fatherless boys have to do without. I can honestly say I have always tried my best not to take, wear, or eat, anything I did not earn, but now I am faced with hunger, and I have lost hope of our nation ever being in a better condition. Is there no one that cares enough for us to give us a safe country to live in? But oh, Hanum, I ought not to write like that, for I have heard you are merciful, so please for the

Lord Jesus Christ's sake take my two boys." I expect to take them.

The other was asking me to find work for a youth whose brain I feared was almost unbalanced, through hunger, weakness and sorrow. He is brother to one of my girls, so with your money sent for relief I am sending him to work in Palestine.

The third was again from an Aunt, she herself a widow with children, asking that I take her niece. All of them most needy cases. So you may imagine what your gift has meant to me, and such needy people, as the writers of above letters.

May God richly bless everyone who thus makes it possible for you to lift our burden and the still heavier one of these afflicted people. I am so glad to hear that Mr. Brooks is now quite better; kindly give him my kind regards.

KITTY FEARSON.

Aleppo.

(Mrs. Dora Altouyan to Miss M. Russell.)

May 1st, 1923.

I have just received your letter enclosing cheque for £13 16s. I wish I could write separately to all the kind people who contributed to that sum. It is wonderful how generous people are. Perhaps you could put a note into your magazine expressing our thanks for all the help that so many people have so kindly sent us. I am putting this money into the Girls' Hostel Fund. "Aleppo Orphanage" is mentioned, but, as you know, the Orphanage has been taken over by the American Near East Relief and so is in no need of funds. The Hostel, however, is managed by the Rev. A. Shiradjian who used to be the orphanage director, and though our aim is to make it self-supporting it is by no means so yet. I think our kind donors would approve of the money being used for that object, don't you?

In your former gift of £217, £5 was mentioned as being a separate gift for Relief work at Aleppo. I had an appeal from the "Union" of refugees from Eguin (near Harpout) for money to help build huts for the people of that place who are at present on the road to Aleppo and have no place to live when they get here. I gave them that £5. Perhaps the donor would like to see the enclosed letter, if you would kindly forward it.

DORA ALTOUNYAN.

(Chairman of Marash Committee, Aleppo Camp, to Miss Russell.)

24th March, 1923.

Your gift of blankets and skirts had arrived some weeks ago. They are distributed in a useful way. One hundred skirts and 26 blankets have been taken for "Girls' Hostel." We are trying to make one dress from two skirts. Each two make one dress quite well. Thank you very much indeed.

"Girls' Hostel" is going on quite well. Fifty-eight girls have been taken in from the beginning until now. Twenty of them left the Hostel—married, engaged, finding work outside, have gone to the other orphanages, have gone to some hospitals, etc. Now thirty-

eight are living as a big home, doing their daily duties. Each one is trying to help herself, and not to be a burden to others too much. We have got our family prayer meetings daily.

I am giving a part of my time daily to the "Ramle Camp," or let me say, Marash Camp. It is just at the north of Aleppo, touching the city.

Now there are nearly 6,200 Armenian refugees. Of those 5,300 are of Marash, 252 are of Aintab, 300 are of Jibia (a village), 117 are of Killis, etc. It is practically Marash Camp.

There are in this Camp nearly 200 wooden barracks, and more than 400 tents. We have got a Marash Committee, ten people: Gregorian, Catholic, Protestant, Armenians, pretty well organised (A. A. Shiradjian, Chairman). It is trying to do for this Camp. The Committee have tried to raise some money in Aleppo, and in America from their own friends and countrymen, and have prepared nearly 200 tents and have distributed them to the poor; 100 blankets of those your Committee has sent have been distributed among those tent refugees. This is the biggest Camp in Aleppo, the other camps are in Khans or in buildings like that, and mostly under tents. There are just 800 people, men and young men ready to work, but there is not so much work to do. There are 1,200 widows and girls ready to do hand work, etc., but not so much work to do. There are about 2,000 children to go to school; two new schools have just been started. There are over 900 people quite, needing daily bread. French authorities are distributing daily 360 loaves, and never cover the need. It is quite a pitiful condition. So far as I know Armenians had never been so destitute and miserable. N.E.R. or others are not doing any touchable work among those refugees.

All we have done with all our means has been to house them under the tents, bring water and dig some wells, and washing places. We should like to make something to start some work etc., but we are quite unable.

I visit and work among them daily for five hours to console them, to keep them in order, to make them try to be clean, etc. It has been a hard work for all the Armenians and for the friends of Armenians. Just now we cannot understand the mind of God. Why is it so? What is the meaning of these things? We were thinking and hoping the difficulties and tribulations were coming to an end, and we were going to help ourselves, but it is a great pity, just the time we were full of hope, the facts became darker, and we can see our way very dimly.

Now we are trying to live, and to hope against hope. We are sure your work also has been difficult because of us. You have got very great needs before you. May God bless you and your work. Yet we do wait our salvation from Him.

My best respects and regards to you and to your Committee.

AARON A. SHIRADJIAN.

P.S.—I wish Miss A. C. Salmon could see this Marash camp. How deeply she would feel! My very hearty respects to her.

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.



CEDARS OF LEBANON.

STATEMENT RELIEF ACCOUNT RECEIVED FROM MISS BURGESS.

	Debit	Credit
April 30th.		
Amount received for Relief Work since 25th April, 1922	1,193 17 0	
January—April.		
Board and Lodging subscribed by Alepu Relief girls...	35 18 10	
April 30th.		
General Relief expenses since 25th April, 1922	1,427 17 3	
January—April.		
Alepu Relief expenses ...	93 2 6	
Balance due ...	291 3 11	
	£1,520 19 9	1,520 19 9

GENERAL RELIEF EXPENSE ACCOUNT for period April 25th, 1922—April 30th, 1923.

Spent for	Amount
April 25th, 1922 to April 30th, 1923.	
Doctor, Medicine, and Midwifery ...	68 4 3
Constantinople Relief ...	295 8 6
Money paid out to teachers and extra help ...	104 0 0
Porterage for goods and customs in Constantinople on Relief goods ...	7 1 6
Relief work in Corfu ...	234 10 0
Paid into rug work ...	100 0 0
Paid to workmen in relief ...	18 0 0
Paid into rug work (Miss Fleming) ...	500 0 0
Paid into rug work (Miss Algerina Peckover) ...	100 13 0
	£1,427 17 3

FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Sir Robt. Newman, Bart., M.P. on 4th June said—

"The question of the loan is entirely in the hands of the League of Nations. Should the League approach H. M. Government, they will be prepared to afford such assistance, short of an actual financial contribution, as may be in their power."

JOYFUL NEWS.

Eleven of Miss Newnham's orphans arrived safely in London "en route" for Canada and were met by Miss Russell and Mr. Brooks. It is hoped that many more of these promising lads will follow and be settled in new lands beyond the seas.—Ed.

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET, 31 December, 1922.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Income & Expenditure Account—			
Balance at 1st Jan., 1922	4,872 8 8½		
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for year to date	833 17 11	4,038 10 9½	
,, Earmarked Monies not paid over...	599 5 1		
,, Save the Children Fund—			
Balance at 1st Jan., 1922	481 17 4		
Add Amount received during year	1,300 0 0		
	1,781 17 4		
Less Grants made	1,166 10 8		
	615 6 8		
,, Sundry Creditors—			
Grants unpaid	550 10 0		
Purchases and Expenses accrued	248 4 3		
	798 14 3		
,, Lord Mayor's Fund—			
Joint Appeal—			
Proportion of Excess of Receipts over Expenses payable to the Fund ...	198 8 4		
	£6,250 5 1½		
	£6,250 5 1½		

We have examined the above Balance Sheet dated 31st December, 1922, together with the Books and Vouchers of the Society, and hereby certify that in our opinion it is correct.

GODDARD, DUNKLEY, DAVIE & FRYER,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

3, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, E.C.2.

15th MAY, 1923.

INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNT. For the Year ended December, 1922.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Dec. 31, 1922.	
Jan. 1, 1922.				
To Stock	1,648 1 2		By Sales	1,464 12 8½
,, Goods on approval in hands of customers	145 0 1		Stock at or under cost	1,066 7 2
			,, Goods on approval in hands of customers	99 12 10
				1,166 0 0
Dec. 31, 1922.				
To Purchases	722 11 0			
,, Discounts allowed	16 9½			
,, Bad Debts written off	1 10 2			
,, Balance carried to Income & Expenditure Account	112 13 6			
	£2,630 12 8½			
	£2,630 12 8½			

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT. For the Year ended December, 1922.

Receipts, from 1st, January to 31st, March 1923.

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	£ s. d.
Brought forward	793 3 2
Thos. Hazlett	2 0
Robert and Miss	
Montgomery	3 0
Mrs. Walker	2 6
Samuel Cochrane	5 0
Mrs. Walker	2 6
Samuel Wilson	5 0
James Hamilton, J.P.	5 0
John Thompson	10 0
Miss Gault	1 0 0
Mrs. M. M. Osborne	1 0 0
Rev. W. F. Knox	1 0 0
J. Best	2 6
Miss Bryce	2 6
Wm. Jordan	5 0
Edward G. Cary, late Co. Inspector	10 0
Robert Raulston, J.P.	1 0 0
Thomas Anderson	2 6
James Morrison	2 6
Alexander Noble	5 0
Samuel Taggart	5 0
W. C. Gordon	2 6
R. D. Gordon	10 0
John A. Pollock	5 0
J. B. Moore	2 6
John King	5 0
W. J. Ballantine	3 0
Walter Eakin	2 6
Alex. MacDonald	5 0
George MacDonald	5 0
Thomas White, J.P.	10 0
Hugh Arthur	5 0
Joseph White	2 6
Mrs. Hatrick	7 0
R. Willman	5 0
(Beirut Orphans)	
Mayner, Mrs. E. (Ulster Joint Appeal)	33 2 6
"Methodist Recorder," Reader of (Beirut Orphans)	15 0
Massy, Esq., C. H. (Beirut Refugees)	2 0 0
Mathieson, Esq., Thos., per, from The Irving U.F. Church	
S.S. Cameron (Miss Davies' Orphans)	
Monkhouse, Mr. and Mrs. (Beirut Refugees)	
"M.E.O." (Corfu Relief)	4 4 0
"M.M." (Beirut Relief)	1 0 0
Nuttall, Miss F. (Miss Frearson's Work)	10 0 0
Nicolls, Esq., J. H. H. (Evacuation)	1 1 0
Oliver, Miss B. (Brummana Orphans)	2 2 1
Owens, Sir Chas. and Lady (Beirut Relief)	2 2 0
Painter, Miss (Special Child, Brummana)	1 6 0
Pae, Miss (Beirut Relief)	10 0 0
Parkinson, Mrs. (Beirut Refugees)	3 0 0
Roger, Mrs. and Miss Wallis (Evacuation)	10 12 0
Redfern, Esq., J. W. (Evacuation)	1 10 0
Ridings, Mrs. (Beirut Refugees)	10 0
Ramsay, Lady (Miss Burgess)	5 0 0
Simpson, Mrs. C. (Evacuation)	2 6
Sprawson, Miss C. E. (Miss Davies' Orphans)	10 0

Carried forward £889 0 3

	£ s. d.
Brought forward	889 0 3
Summerhayes, Mrs., per, from her Bible Class, Christmas Day Collection (Beirut Orphans)	4 0
Summerhayes, Mrs., per (Coll. by)—	
Miss W. Angus Duff	1 2
Miss Muriel Haseler	3 0
Miss Winnie Bull	1 0
Another Friend	1 6
(Beirut Orphans)	
Summerhayes, Mrs., per, from Women's Cottage Bible Class (Beirut Orphans)	6 8
Sawkins, Esq., Ernest (Beirut Refugees)	5 0
Stewart, Miss E. W. (Beirut Refugees)	5 0 0
Scott, Miss F. (Evacuation)	10 0
Townsend, Mrs. (Miss Davies' Work)	1 0 0
Tatchell, Mrs. (Evacuation)	5 0
Truswell, Mrs., per, from Mt. Tabor Mission (Special Child, Brummana)	3 15 0
Taylor, Mrs., per, Proceeds of Sale from Girls' Sewing Class (Beirut Refugees)	4 0 0
Trenow, Miss J. A. (Corfu Refugees)	5 0 0
Truswell, Mrs. Arthur, per, being collected at Victoria Park Chapel (Brummana Orphans)	16 0
Ackermann, Rev. J. H. E.	1 0 0
Thorp and Claypole, Messrs. (One quarter's rent)	10 0 0
Wadia, Mrs. J. N. (Brummana Orphans' Treat)	10 0 0
Wakefield Richardson, Mrs., per, from Ulster Joint Appeal (Joint Appeal)	158 3 8
Wakefield Richardson, Mrs., per, from Countess Portsmouth Emigration Scheme (Joint Appeal)	20 0 0
Wakefield Richardson, Mrs., per, from Mrs. Rogers (Joint Appeal)	2 0 0
Williamson, Esq., John (Ulster Joint Appeal)	10 3 3
Wingate, Miss R., per, from Faith Mission, Edinburgh (Joint Appeal)	15 0 0
Appleby, Miss B. G., per, being coll. among Pupils	10 0
Armon, Miss M. E.	1 0 0
A Friend (Portarlington)	5 0
Walker, Miss C. E. (Evacuation)	2 0 0
Webb, Mr. F. H. (Beirut Refugees)	3 3 0
Walters, Miss E. E. (Beirut Refugees)	1 0 0
Withers, Mrs. (Beirut Relief)	10 0
Buxton (Joint Appeal)	200 0 0
Watt, Mr. G. (Special Child, Brummana)	20 0 0
An Easter Offering	10 0
Whetley, Miss M. E. (Joint Appeal)	50 0 0

Carried forward £1,455 4 4

	£ s. d.
Westdorp, Esq., E., Prins. V. (Joint Appeal)	20 0 0
Webb, Mrs. F. H. (Beirut Refugees)	1 10 0
Willway, Esq., Edward F. (Corfu Refugees)	1 0 0

£1,455 4 4

GENERAL FUND.

	£ s. d.
Angus, Mrs. and Miss E.	1 0 0
Anderson, Mrs.	5 3
Anon. (Astley)	10 0
Armstrong, Prof. G. C. & Mrs.	7 10 0
Anon.	2 10 0
Anon. (Peaslake)	5 0
Anon.	1 0 0
Anon. (Ecclesfield)	2 6
Anon. (Bradford)	1 0 0
Anderson, Miss A.	5 0
Anderson, Miss A. H.	2 2 0
Anon. (Dundee)	5 9
Alexander, Mrs.	1 0 0
A. B. C.	10 0
Anon.	2 6
Auldro, Miss	2 2 0
"An Endeavourer," Daventry	5 0
A Boer from Veld	19 9
Anon.	5 0
Anon.	10 0
Anon. (Y.X.)	10 0
Anon.	2 0 0
(E.M.P.)	3 0
"A Young Sister in Christ"	6 0
Anon. (Finchley)	2 6
Anonymous	2 6
Ardill, Mr. G. E., per, from Mr. W. Walker	10 0
Atkinson, Miss G.	1 0 0
Ackermann, Rev. J. H. E.	1 0 0
A Friend (Haverfordwest)	1 0 0
(One quarter's rent)	
Wadia, Mrs. J. N. (Brummana Orphans' Treat)	10 0 0
Alexander, Miss E.	2 0 0
"Anonymous"	2 2 0
Anon. (London, N.W.1)	2 0 0
"A Friend"	10 0
Anon.	1 0 0
Albright, Mr. and Mrs. "A."	10 10 0
"A. C. W."	2 10 0
Attrill, Miss M. R.	10 0
Anon. (Tonbridge)	1 0
Avery, Mrs.	5 0 0
Abbey, Miss K. M.	1 0 0
"Anon" (Ledbury)	2 0 0
Anderson, Miss	2 6
Anon., per, Mr. W. S. Martin	10 0
Anonymous	2 6
Wakefield Richardson, Mrs., per, from Countess Portsmouth Emigration Scheme (Joint Appeal)	20 0 0
Appleby, Miss B. G., per, being coll. among Pupils	10 0
Armon, Miss M. E.	1 0 0
A Friend (Portarlington)	5 0
Walker, Miss C. E. (Evacuation)	2 0 0
Webb, Mr. F. H. (Beirut Refugees)	3 3 0
Walters, Miss E. E. (Beirut Refugees)	1 0 0
Withers, Mrs. (Beirut Relief)	10 0
Buxton (Joint Appeal)	200 0 0
Watt, Mr. G. (Special Child, Brummana)	20 0 0
An Easter Offering	10 0
Whetley, Miss M. E. (Joint Appeal)	50 0 0

Carried forward £1,455 4 4

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	£ s. d.
Bigwood, Mrs. S. J.	5 0
Butler, Mrs.	4 0 0
B. C. R., per. Ed. of "Methodist Recorder"	10 0
Brown, Rev. W.	5 0
Babazan, M. A., Esq.	10 6
Barker, Miss E.	10 0
Brittain, The Misses A. S. & M.	10 6
Bowman, Miss	1 6
Bethell, Mrs. J.	5 0 0
Babb, Miss C. J.	5 0
Blackburn, Mrs. J. H.	1 1
Breeze, Mrs. B.	5 0
Bumsted, Miss J. A.	2 0 0
Budd, Miss C. R.	2 2 0
Baxter, Miss E. S.	5 0
Baker, F. E., Esq.	1 0 0
Baines, The Misses	2 0 0
Birkbeck, Mrs.	5 0 0
Boland, Rev. T.	4 5 2
Bernard, Miss A. F.	1 0 0
Blaxland, Rev. Canon and Mrs. G. C.	2 10 0
Babb, Henry R., Esq.	5 0
Blagg, Thos., Esq.	1 0 0
Berry, Mrs. H.	1 0 0
Brewster, Miss E.	1 0 0
Britten, Miss R. L., per, from Miss Phelps	10 0
Brittenden, Miss R. L., per, from Miss Phelps	10 0
Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. P.	21 4 4
Brown, Miss K. M.	2 0
Boswell, Miss M. C.	1 0 0
Benton, Philip, Esq.	1 0 0
Bonlay, Miss H. M.	1 0 0
Ball, Miss E. H.	5 0
Birtwell, Miss R.	10 0
Barrow-Clough, Rev. John A.	5 0
Bowman, Rev. W. R.	1 0 0
Biggars, Miss G.	1 0 0
Breddy, Miss H. S.	5 0
Brownning, Mrs. Alfred	10 0
Bardsley, Rev. G. B.	2 2 0
Beach, Mr. H.	1 10 0
Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. Wellesley C.	1 0 0
Banfather, Mrs.	
Brown, Mrs. Duncan	1 0 0
Bowes-Lyon, Lady Maud	1 1 0
Butterfield, Miss	2 0 0
Barclay, A. P., Esq.	20 0
Bayley, Miss C. M.	5 0
Brett, Miss F.	2 0 0
Barker, Mrs.	10 0
Burt, Miss Janet	10 0
Bredin, Col.	2 0 0
Brownlow, Mr. J.	10 0
Bland, Miss E. A.	1 0 0
Bason, Mr. T.	2 0 0
Barclay, Rev. Thomas	2 2 0

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	481	0	5
Fothergill, Miss	1	0	0
Farquhar, Mr. Stanley	0	0	0
"For Jesus' Sake"	5	0	0
Fowler, Miss	1	1	0
"Friend" (Birmingham)	10	6	0
Forbes, Miss M. C.	10	0	0
Fountain, Miss J.	2	6	0
Fussell, Miss L. C., per, from Dalyell Sunday School	3	0	0
Filsell, Miss M.	2	6	0
Frost, Mrs. F. A.	5	0	0
Freeman, Mrs.	2	0	0
Friends' War Victims Relief Committee, from Australian Friends	5	0	6
Grey, Miss	1	0	0
Glen, Miss Ina	1	10	0
Glen, Miss M.	1	0	0
Gregg, Mrs., per (Sale of Plants)	1	0	0
Gwen, Miss and Friends	1	0	0
George, Miss Mary	2	6	0
Gordon, Mrs. C. B.	1	10	0
Gréer, Mrs. E.	10	0	0
Godby, Miss Frances	10	0	0
Gome, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Gordon, Miss E.	1	0	0
Gérard, J. C., Esq.	1	0	0
Garabedian, Miss E. M.	1	0	0
Gibbon, Rev. John M.	1	1	0
Gibbs, Mr. J.	10	0	0
Godfrey, The Misses	5	0	0
Gosling, Mrs. Robert	20	0	0
Gregory, Mr. Thomas	10	0	0
Gosling, Miss C. F.	1	0	0
Gibbs, Mrs. B.	1	0	0
Gurney, Miss Ellen	8	0	0
Grundy, Mr. R.	2	6	0
Greenhood, Miss M.	4	0	0
Grobet, Mrs. E.	5	0	0
Guthrie, Miss Joyce S.	1	0	0
Gillie, Rev. R. C., M.A.	5	0	0
Greenwood, Mrs.	5	0	0
Grafton, The Dow. Duchess	3	3	0
Greenwood, Miss F. L.	2	12	4
Gardiner, Miss I. G., Miss	3	0	0
Gray, Mr. C.	1	0	0
Gibbs, Mrs.	2	6	0
Gregory, Mr. Edwin	10	0	0
"G. M."	2	6	0
Graham, Miss E.	1	0	0
Gibbens, Mrs.	10	0	0
Gibbin, Rev. J. M.	1	5	0
Galstaun, Mrs. Samuel	1	0	0
Gray, Mr. and Mrs.	2	6	0
Gilbert, Miss	2	6	0
Green, Rev. H. and Mrs.	2	0	0
Grant, Mrs.	10	0	0
Hill, Rev. G., per, Coll. at East Harnham Sunday School	14	6	0
Haywood, The Misses K. and A. W.	2	0	0
Hildyard, T. B., Esq.	5	0	0
Hugo, Rev. H. C.	11	0	0
Hodgkin, Mrs. J. E.	2	2	0
Hewes, Mrs. H.	10	0	0
Harrison, Miss K.	10	0	0
Hayes, Master G. and J.	5	0	0
Harvey, E., Esq.	2	6	0
Holloway, Mr. J. F.	10	0	0
Hankey, Miss J.	5	0	0
Hayes, Mr. John	1	0	0
Harrison, Mrs. J. and Miss Farrer	2	0	0
Hickling, Mrs. M.	1	0	0
Head, Miss H. S.	5	0	0
Hinkson, Miss Marie	5	0	0
Hoadley, Mr. E. G.	10	0	0
Howleson, Mrs. J. T.	10	0	0
Brought forward	583	10	9
Harding, Mrs. C. F.	1	1	0
Hudson, Mrs. C. F.	5	0	0
Hunter, Mr. Patrick	10	0	0
Howard, Miss M.	2	6	0
Hindle, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hickson, Miss A. E.	2	6	0
Harris, Miss A. B.	4	14	2
Hargreaves, Dr. Alfred R.	1	1	0
Henderson, Nurse M. F.	2	6	0
Houlding, Miss M. V.	5	0	0
Horrobin, Mrs. S.	10	0	0
Hillier, Mr. E.	17	2	0
Hay, Miss J. M.	1	0	0
Haughton, Miss L., per, from Friends of Bray Preparative Meeting	2	15	0
Härvey, Miss E.	4	4	0
Henry, A. M., Esq., M.P.H.S.	2	6	0
Hogan, Miss E. M.	10	0	0
Hill, E. M., Esq.	2	0	0
Hockin, Mrs. A.	10	0	0
Hardie, Rev. W. H.	1	0	0
Howlett, E., Esq.	10	6	0
Hildidge, Mrs.	5	0	0
Hall, Mrs. and Sister	1	0	0
Horne, Miss M. E.	2	2	0
Heaton, Mrs.	1	0	0
Heywood, Miss E.	1	10	0
Henderson, Mrs. J. H. F.	1	10	0
Härmer, The Misses C. M. and E. A.	1	0	0
Howlett, Mr. S. F.	5	0	0
"Helper"	2	0	0
Heritier, Mdlle. B., per, from Near East Group, St. Georges School, Harpenden	2	10	0
Higham, Miss J.	10	0	0
Hamilton, Mrs.	10	0	0
Hutchinson, Mrs. and Miss E. M.	1	0	0
Hill, Mrs., per, from "Women's Own," Hinckley Road Primitive Methodist	2	0	0
Hull, T. F. R., Esq.	10	6	0
Ives, Miss R.	5	0	0
Ives, N. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Ince, The Misses	2	0	0
Isaacs, Mrs. A. C.	1	5	0
Iness, Mrs.	1	0	0
Jefferis, Mrs.	1	0	0
John, J., Esq., per, from Aberkenfig Wesley Sunday School	5	3	0
Jessop, Mrs.	1	0	0
James, Miss A.	2	6	0
Jackson, Miss Hilda	1	0	0
Jones, Rev. Hawarth W.	1	0	0
J. H. M.	10	0	0
Jones, Miss M. Theo.	10	0	0
Johnson, Miss M.	2	0	0
Jones, Mr. D.	5	0	0
Jackson, Mrs.	5	0	0
"J. S. O."	3	0	0
Jackson, Mrs.	10	0	0
Jenison, Miss	12	1	0
Jessop, Mr. J. W.	10	0	0
Joyce, Miss J. W.	2	6	0
Jesson, Miss Mercy	10	0	0
Jackson, E., Esq.	1	0	0
Jolliffe, Mr. A. W.	5	0	0
Jamieson, Miss	2	0	0
Jacob, Charles E., Esq.	10	0	0
Jones, Miss Oliver M.	8	0	0
Jones, F. C. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Jones, Miss E. E.	4	13	0
Kelly, Mrs. M. R., per- Edna Hudson	1	0	0
Brought forward	686	13	1
Mrs. I. Ballin	2	0	0
E. Rice Slocombe	1	6	0
Mr. Shire	2	6	0
J. Hill	2	6	0
Mr. T. C. Crawford	2	6	0
Miss N. Switzer	1	0	0
Kennedy, John S., Esq.	30	0	0
K. E. C.	1	0	0
Knott, Rev. P. T. P.	5	0	0
Kirk, The Misses	2	6	0
Knox, Miss	10	0	0
King, James, Esq.	15	0	0
Kilpack, Rev. W. G.	6	0	0
Kelsey, Mrs.	18	0	0
Kingsnorth, Miss A.	5	0	0
Kenadjian, Miss and Master	10	0	0
"Kirton"	4	0	0
Kirkman, Mr. S. M.	5	0	0
Keogh, Mr. John	5	0	0
King, Mr. John	4	0	0
Lemann, Miss K.	10	0	0
Laverick, J. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Larkin, Miss N.	15	0	0
Luard, Miss F.	5	0	0
Lons, Charlie, Esq.	3	0	0
Lacey, W. B., Esq.	1	0	0
Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. F. D.	1	0	0
Lejeune, Miss H.	1	0	0
"Life of Faith," Readers of	67	10	0
Lamb, Miss E. A.	2	0	0
Leonard, Miss Francis	10	0	0
Lewis, Mrs. C.	6	0	0
Lynn, Rev. Canon	7	18	11
Lisle, Mr. G.	4	1	0
Larkin, Miss N.	10	0	0
Lever, Mrs.	2	2	0
Langworthy, Miss M. E.	10	0	0
Lock, Miss	5	0	0
Lewis, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lee, Miss M. E.	5	0	0
Lingard, Mr. and Mrs. J.	10	0	0
Lord, Miss Lydia	2	0	0
Le Grys, Mrs. G. R.	3	0	0
Lutyens, Mrs.	2	0	0
Lawrence, Mrs.	5	0	0
Lacey, Miss L.	2	0	0
Le Strange, Miss L. M.	3	0	0
Lya, Mr. Donald, V.	1	1	4
Lewis, Mr. A. E.	1	10	0
Leech, Mrs. M.	4	0	0
Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. G.	1	0	0
Lewis, Miss	7	6	0
Law, Mr. W. L., per, from Salem Baptist Church, Dover	10	0	0
Leakey, Miss A.	1	10	0
Marter, Mrs.	1	1	0
Mouradian, Mrs.	3	0	0
Matthews, Basil, per, from Reader of "Outward Bound"	1	0	0
McCullough, Dr. and Mrs.	1	0	0
Minchin, Mrs.	10	0	0
Mourant, Miss Margaret, per, Proceeds of Pianoforte Recital	1	13	0
Mourant, Miss, per, from A Friend	1	7	0
McLeod, Mrs.	10	0	0
Minter, Miss A. W.	2	6	0
Millar, Miss, and Friend	10	0	0
Maurice, C. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Mason, Miss M.	2	6	0
Milliken, Miss M. E.	2	6	0
Maddox, Mrs. S. F.	10	0	0
Moon, Rev. Chas.	2	6	0
Meyrick, Mrs.	1	0	0
Montgomery, Mrs. James	5	0	0
Murray, Misses E. A. and B. A. Barclay	13	6	1

Carried forward £583 10 9

Carried forward £686 13 1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	902	6	6
Middleton, Mrs.	5	0	0
McMurdo, Miss M. T.	5	0	0
Miner, Mrs.	7	12	0
Morris, Mrs. W. M.	5	0	0
Murray, Mrs. A. E.	6	9	2
M. J. R. H.	10	0	0
Mackillop, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Maxsted, Mrs.	5	0	0
Murray, Mrs.	1	0	0
"M. I. A."	20	0	0
M. W.	10	0	0
Martin, Miss A. B.	2	6	0
Martin, G. C., Esq.	10	0	0
Power, Mrs.	1	0	0
M			

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward	1,393 19 9	Brought forward	1,499 2 6	Brought forward	1,540 14 3
Sterry, J., Esq. (Coll. by)	30 0	Underhill, Miss	10 0	Woolley, Miss	5 0 0
Smith, Rev. J. F.	2 2 0	Vinall, Mrs. S. E.	1 0 0	Wilson, Miss C. E.	2 0 0
Stevenson, Mrs.	10 0	Vinson, Mrs.	1 1 0	Worrall, Mrs.	1 5 0
Sheldon, Mrs. M. H.	5 0	Wigan, Miss A. M.	2 0 0	Wrixon, Mrs.	2 0 0
Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs.	10 0	Wark, Miss J. A. L.	3 0 0	Wodeman, Rev. H.	1 1 0
Somerville-Large, Rev. Canon	1 0 0	Wallace, Miss D. W.	5 0	Whiteford, Mrs.	2 0 0
Smith, Miss Sarah	10 0	Woodall, Mrs. Llewellyn	10 0	Webb, Miss J.	1 0 0
Sutton, The Misses	10 0	Wilson, Mrs. H. R.	10 0	Workman, Mrs.	10 0
Skeffington, Mrs. H. E.	1 0 0	Waugh, Miss S. H.	5 0	Winder, Miss N.	1 0 0
Scorer, Mrs.	3 0	Watson, S., Esq.	2 0 0	Williams, Miss E. M.	2 0 0
Saint, H. B., Esq.	20 0 0	Willcox, Miss	10 0	Wright, Mr. and Mrs. E.	1 1 0
Stockwell, Mrs.	5 0 0	Wools, Miss A.	10 0	Wells, Mrs.	1 0 0
Taggart, James Alexander, Esq.	1 0 0	Wright, Miss	5 0	Whittaker, Mrs.	1 0
Tillett, Miss R.	2 6	Ward, Mrs. Arthur	5 0	Wood, Mr. G.	10 0
Tatham, Miss	10 6	White, Mrs. A.	3 0 0	Wood, Miss C.	2 0 0
Terry, Miss	3 0	Walker, Robert, Esq.	5 0	Woods, Miss F.	10 0
Thorpe, Miss	10 0	Westmoreland, Miss E.	1 0 0	Winter, The Misses	10 0
Tottenham, Lieut.-Col. F.	6 0 0	Wedderspoon, Miss, per, from		Way, Miss L. A.	9 8 1
Taylor, Mrs. B.	2 0 0	the Pentecostal League Stir-		Watson, Miss J. A. K. and	
The Parochial Treas., Coll. at		ling Centre	1 1 0	Friend	3 10 0
St. Nicholas Church	7 11 3	Wedderspoon, Miss, per—		Wallace, Mrs.	1 0 0
Tinkler, Messrs. G. and H.	5 0	Miss Simpson	5 0	Wilson, Miss	1 0 0
Tobey, Mrs. C. W.	1 1 0	Miss M. Henderson	5 0	Wedgwood, Mrs. Godfrey	5 5 0
Thornton, Miss	10 0	Miss Robb	4 0	Wall, Miss	10 0
Treasnor, The Ven. Archdeacon	7 0 0	Miss Dankin	2 6	Warden, Miss	10 0
Tobias, Miss	10 0	A Friend	2 6	Whitman, Rev. C. L.	1 10 0
Thorne, Mrs. and Miss	10 0			Wright, Mrs. J. W.	10 0
Teall, Miss	2 6	Wood, Miss B. E.	19 0	Weatherill, F., Esq.	5 0
Thomas, Miss	10 0	Woods, Miss L. E.	5 0	Wren, Miss H.	5 0 0
Tudsbury, Mrs.	10 0	Willets, Miss P.	2 2 0	Watson, Miss J.	1 0
Thompson, Mr. W.	1 1 0	Williams, Rev. E. J.	1 0	Weston, Miss	1 0 0
Thompson, A. W., Esq.	5 0	Warren, Miss E. M.	1 1 0	Williams, Miss	2 6
Thompson, W., Esq.	10 0	Wilson, Miss	5 0	Woods, Mrs.	10 0
Thompson, Rev. Dr.	10 6	Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E.	5 0 0	Wright, Mrs. E. C. H.	1 0 0
Thomas, Miss S.	1 0 0	Wallis, Mrs.	10 0	Whiteley, Miss	2 6
Thompson, Mr. John	1 0 0	Walsh, Mrs.	1 0 0	Webb, Mrs.	5 0 0
Townshend, E., Esq.	3 0 0	Wise, Mrs.	5 0	W. R.	5 0
Tooke, Mrs. T.	2 6	Welbank, Mrs. A.	5 0	Warden, Mrs.	1 0 0
"Two Friends"	12 6	Webster, Miss L. H.	10 0	X.	1 0 0
Town, Mr. W. A.	2 0 0	Watson, Mrs.	1 1 0	Y.X.	10 0
Townsend, Miss F. M.	5 0	Young, Miss I. F., per, Friends		Young, Miss I. F., per, Friends	
Turner, Miss	5 0	Williams, Miss M. M.	15 0	at Portsmouth	17 6
"Thankofering"	10 0	Waugh, Mrs. S.	1 0 0	Young, Miss I. F., per	2 6
Taggart, Mr. J. A.	1 0 0	Wilson, Mrs. A. H.	2 0 0	Yewdall, Mrs. J.	1 0 0
Tite, Rev. T. H., per, Coll.		Waddy, Miss	10 0	Young, A., Esq.	25 0 0
from Wesleyan Church,		Walker, Mrs. Frank	1 0 0	Young, Miss A. F.	3 0 0
Crowland	2 15 6				
Carried forward	£1,499 2 6	Carried forward	£1,540 14 3		£1,622 4 11 1

STOP PRESS NEWS.

June 9th, 1923.

"The need in the Near East does not slacken. . . . As I travelled four weeks ago down the coast of the Black Sea from Batoum to Constantinople, I found at various ports thousands of refugees. They are all on their way out of Turkey. Both Governors, and Near East official figures, indicate that there are 50,000 still to follow these. Constantinople is flooded with refugees. In one camp alone that I visited, there were 9,000.

"Thousands of children are still outside the Orphanages, and many hundreds without home or school life."

JAS. E. CRESSWELL.

National Secretary Australian Relief Fund.

RECENT AND FUTURE SALES OF WORK.

REPORT OF SALE AT ANNUAL MEETING.

By THE SECRETARY.

THE SALE OF WORK was very graciously opened by Mrs. Horne, at the invitation of the Hon. Mrs. A. G. Fraser.

Mrs. Horne remarked that it was a very great pleasure to her to be present and to take part in the Annual Meeting at this time, and was very grateful for the opportunity of opening the Sale. Referring to the work of the Society she reminded the Committee and the Staff of the warning : " Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain who build it." She expressed a sincere desire that the richest blessing of God might rest upon the labours of the Missionaries on the field, who were eye-witnesses of the misery among the Armenian people, and also upon the efforts of those at home who sought to arouse interest

Quoting St. Paul's words : " I am apprehended of Jesus Christ " Mrs. Horne encouraged those present by emphasising this promise—" I am apprehended " not " I was apprehended." We are to-day " apprehended of Jesus Christ." The promise " Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me," Mrs. Horne felt, held a special message for those engaged in this work. In closing she sincerely hoped many friends would purchase the beautiful needlework made by the Armenian Refugee women, and mentioned that she had very much pleasure in declaring the Sale of Work open.

A Sale of Armenia Work will be held by Miss Bradford, 8 Brock St., Bath, on July 3rd.

A Sale will be held at the Keswick Convention July 13 to 23 ESKIN STREET, opposite Eskin Street Tent.

Miss Russell will be in charge and will be glad to answer any enquiries about the work.

By kind permission of "The League of Nations Union," there will be a stall of Armenian Work at **The Garden Fete, St. Dunstans, Regent's Park, July 20th and 21st.**

PLANTS.— Hollyhocks, Golden Rod, Pansy, Mint, Polyanthus, Double edging Daisies, Chrysanthemums (outdoor), 2d. each. Tris, Fleur-de-Lyss, Bergamot, Southenwood, 6d. each. Crasselas (lovely scent), Bridal Wreaths, Ivy Geraniums, 9d. each. Mesembrianthuns, Delphiniums, Nepeta, Mussine, 6d. each. Michaelmas Daisies, Small Sunflowers, Scillas, Montbretias, 6d. dozen. Postage Extra.

Strong Shirts (Men's), 6/6. Full size Nightdresses, 6/6. Gent's Socks, 3/6. Bed Socks, 3/6. Girl's Dresses (Age 14) 6/6. Infant's 4/-. Orders undertaken for Needlework. Handpainted Scrolls (any verse to order), from 2/-. Poker-worked Book Shelves, 7/6. Photo Frames, 4/-. Work Boxes, 4/6. Glove Boxes, 5/6. Figure Game, 6d. Postage Extra.

Mrs. GREGG, Branford, Strensall, Yorkshire.

Please mention this Magazine.

All profits for "Friends of Armenia."

GOODS MADE BY ARMENIAN REFUGEES SOLD BY "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA"

SHOWROOM, 47, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

Bags from 3/- to 10/- each.

Strips of Embroidery, suitable for dress trimmings, from 3/- to 12/6 each. Also
Cotton Trimmings, from 6d. per yard.

Needle lace D'oyleys, from 1/6 each.

Native Material D'oyleys, worked in silk, from 1/8 each.

Table Centres from 8/6 to 40/- each.

Ancient Embroideries, suitable for Chairbacks, from 15/- to £2 10s. each.

Needle Lace, from 6d. per yard.

Embroidered Runners, various designs and colours, from 15/- each.

Mantel Borders, from 52/6.

Tray Cloths, native material, embroidered in silk, from 5/6 to 10/3 each.

Afternoon Tea-cloths, white native material, embroidered in silk, from 12/6 each.

Native Material, Cushion Covers, white worked in blue, from 4/6 each.

 " " Table Covers, blue worked in white, from 7/6 each.

 " " Breakfast Sets, white, 8/6 each.

 " " Linen Bags, 7/6 each.

 " " Night Dress Cases, 4/- each.

Lace-edged linen Handkerchiefs, from 2/- to 6/3 each.

N.B.—The Handkerchiefs are being sold at 10 per cent. below cost price.

Post Cards of Villa Golcher, Corfu, and of some of Miss Burgess's industries are for Sale at the Office, Price 1½ each.

Tickets for the Garden Fete at St. Dunstans, Regents Park, July 20 & 21 can be obtained at the Office, if bought before July 7.

ADMISSION: Friday, 2.30—4.30 p.m., 5/-; 4.30—6.30 p.m., 2/6; after 6.30 p.m., 1/-.

(Children half-price after 4.30 p.m. Friday and all Saturday).

The following books relating to Armenia and the Armenian Question, can be obtained from
The Secretary, "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA," 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

A BRIEF MEMOIR OF IDA MELLINGER.

By Miss E. Boyd Bayly. 8d.

HELD BY HIS HAND.

By Myra A. Proctor. 1/6

YESTERE.

By Varteni. 3/6

OPPRESSED PEOPLES & THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

By Noel Buxton & Conwil-Evans.



THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS.

By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl. 3/6

THE SULTAN'S MANDATE.

By C. O. Gregory. 3/6

CRITICAL TIMES IN TURKEY.

By Mrs. G. King Lewis. 3/6

AMONG THE DRUSES OF LEBANON & BASHAN.

By J. T. Parfit.

LACE EDGED LINEN HANDKERCHIEF
Size 11 inches x 11 inches. Price 2/4